KEEP COOL

And Enjoy Life.

Is showing a line of Thin Summer Clothing unsurpassed in this country. Coats and Vests to match, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Better qualities in all grades from \$3 to \$12. Everything in the way of Seersuckers, Poplins, Mohairs, Alpacas, Sicilians, Worsteds, Serges, Drap d'Etes and Pongee and Raw Silks. The variety is immense. Prices low. Keep cool.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE THANK GOODNESS, IT'S OVER-The rush to Chicago, the wild excitement following Harrison's nomination, the Fourth of July, with its sizz-sizzle, wh-st, crack, bounce, boom, ear-splitting, head-bursting, blinding sights and sounds. The trains have been full of people, enjoying a holiday and a

After all this don't you want to go to some quiet place and rest! Come down to our office and get posted. We offer you woods as deep and shady, springs as cool and health-giving, lakes as pure and clear as were ever skimmed by wind-kissed sail, mountains high as ever were capped by snowy hoods, tanyons as deep and shady, hillsides as sunny, trips through prairie, lake, pine woods, canyon, over mountains, through battle-fields, down to the sea and out over the blue ocean, in fact, we have rates and routes reaching all places from British Columbia to Mexico, from the Adirondacks to Florida. LOOK AT THE SPECIAL LOW RATES WE ARE OFFERING TO DENVER, COLORADO, There are no routes superior to those offered in this office to Colorado. Only one change, and time

. On account of the Mississippi street-car line, this company will not run base-ball trains in future. CINCINNATI DIVISION. 3:50am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. 3:55am .11:50am CHICAGO DIVISION. 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reolining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

EVERY NIGHT I SCRATCHED

Until the Skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar.

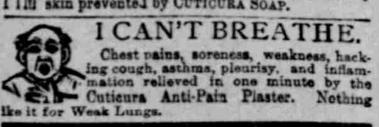
Cured by the Cuticura Remedies. I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cutieura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like eching out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain oid I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the sealy eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the dis-ease thirteen months before I began taking the Cutisura Remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I rec-cumended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as

nice and clear as a baby's. GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis. Sept. 21, 1887. Feb. 7, 1888.-Not a trace whatsoever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my

GEO. COTEY. We cannot do justice to the esteem in which Cutieura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, and Cuti-quia Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.



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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY.

WHEN INDICATIONS. SATURDAY-Cooler: fair weather.

WISE IN TIME

We try to be. It is thus that we lay in our stock of goods. It is thus that we recommend them. This kind of weather one is liable to become reckless in his statements. We tol-erate none such. We will not say, for ex-ample, that because we have bad, hot weather, that therefore hot weather is over. Nor will we say anything about our well-made and thoroughly trustworthy goods that a trial will not substantiate.

BLOWING

Hurts itself in the long run. You can't always tell quality by appearance, therefore it is that a dealer's word comes to count. You can try him; then you will know by experience whether or not to try him again. Every garment that goes from this store which is not exactly as represented is taken back and the money refunded.

We have garments of every kind, and can furnish you with anything you want. We retail at wholesale prices.

THE HENDERSON SUICIDE.

Friends of the Dead Man Unable to Account

for His Act-Disappearance of the Widow.

CLEVELAND, July 6.- The friends of S. E. Henderson, who committed suicide at the Astor House, in New York, on Thursday night, are unable to account for the man's awful deed. He had always, to all appearances been in excellent health and in good spirits. Mr. Henderson was in his forty-eighth year, and is survived by his wife and three children. For two years he had been manager of the Gordon lamp and brassworks, and he was in the habit of taking annual business trips to New York. A year ago he and Mrs. Henderson made a prolonged stay there. They started for the metropolis last Sunday, and intended to be absent three weeks. Mr. Henderson seemed to look forward the trip with the greatest interest and anticipated an enjoyable vacation. A letter received from Mrs. Henderson last Tuesday said that everything was progressing favorably, and that they were having a pleasant visit. Nothing more was heard from them until the receipt of the telegram announcing his death, yesterday. A relative of Mr. Henderson stated, last night, that he had not been, so far as known, melancholy or suffering from any cause, and that it was utterly impossible to imagine the motive that prompted him to take his life. He was sent to New York to consummate a deal of considerable importance for the works, would indicate that his with the company were all right. He has been with the works two years, and, according to Mr. Patrick H. Keevan, the superintendent, he never had any trouble with the concern. "If he had," said Mr. Keevan, "the company would not have intrusted him with the mission to go to New York and make this deal." Mr. Henderson had the reputation of being one of the shrewdest managers in the sewing-machine business. He was at one time manager of the White Sewing Machine Company, and he helped to organize the Leader Sewing Machine Company. At that time he was well-to-do; but he met with fluancial reverses, and went to the wall, which caused him

Lamp and Brass Company. NEW YORK, July 6.—Catherine Henderson, wife of Samuel Henderson, the man from Cleveland who is supposed to have committed suicide at the Astor House, last night, left the hotel shortly after her husband's body was removed to the undertaker's. The clerk at the hotel could not tell where the lady had gone. No messages have been received from Cleveland in answer to the telegrams sent last night. An autopsy, made by Deputy Coroner Herold, showed that the man's death was due to carbolic acid poisoning. Evidences of this were plainly visible in the scorched condition of the deceased's mouth and the extreme inflammation of the interior walls of the stomach. Some little time doubtless elapsed after the man took the fatal draught before the antidote was administered. Remnants of the latter were still discernible, but the acid had done its fatal work before it was used. The fesuit reached demonstrates that the man's death was his own doing entirely, and the suspicions which rested on his wife are dispelled. The woman has been under the surveillance of the police through th night. Coroner Eidman having deemed this precaution necessary in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case.

to accept a position with the W. J. Gordon

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Fatally and Three Seriously Injured, and \$20,000 Damage to Property.

PITTSBURG, July 6. - A battery of boilers at the tannery of A. & J. Gretsinger, on River avenue, Allegheny City, exploded shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, wrecking several buildings and seriously injuring six persons, three of whom will probably die. The following are the names of the injured and their condition:

Wm. Wetzel, engineer, agod thirty years, leg blown off and terribly burned; will die. Christ. Neidt, aged twenty-seven years, bruised and scalded; injuries believed to be fatal. L. L. Farbic, aged forty-three years, burned, bruised and scalded; death probable. Otto Berghaendler, aged twenty-eight years, bruised and scalded; will recover. John Staab, about twenty-five years of age, arms, face and body badly burned; not fatally hurt. Annie Myers, aged twelve

years, crushed and bruised, very seriously. A large number of others, mostly employes, were slightly bruised and cut by being struck by flying debris. The cause of the explosion is believed to have been high pressure. A few minutes after 4 o'clock Mr. Wetzel, the engineer, noticed the pressure was higher than usual, and he started for the furnace to turn down the natural gas. Before he had time to do so, however, there was a terrible explosion, and Wetzel was blown up through the roof of the tannery and landed in the yard outside. The concussion was terrific. One side of the main building, a brick and frame structure, one hundred feet long, was blown out and a portion of the front was badly wrecked. The boiler-house, fifty feet long by forty-two wide, built of brick, was totally demolished, and the office, which was situated across the street, was completely shattered. A heavy double wagon was blown against Wetzel's residence, sixty feet away, and the side of house crushed in. Pieces in every direction. section was carried across the Allegheny river, a distance of over 1,000 feet. Another piece struck the Third-ward schoolhouse, 1,200 feet away, and tore out one end of the building. A third piece struck a horse and killed it, and a fourth piece almost cut a Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad freight car in two that was standing on a side-track near the scene of the accident. A scene of wildest excitement followed the explosion. Fully sixty men were at work in the tannery, and all who were able to do so rushed panic-stricken from the building. To add to the horror of the situation, the building caught fire, but before the flames got much headway they were extinguished. The injured were taken from the reck and removed to their homes. They a still living, but very slight hopes are entertained for the recovery of at least three of them. The boilers that exploded were twenty-eight feet long by forty-two inches in diameter. They were made of steel, and have been in use six years. The damage by the explosion will not exceed \$20,000.

Engineer Wetzel died at 11 celock to-night, and Annie Myere is not expected to live until morning. The others are resting easy. Mr. Groetzinger, one of the owners of the tannery, says that the boilers were inspected last year and found to be in good condition.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITERS

J. A. Bauereisen, an Officer of Aurora Division of the Locomotive Brotherhood,

Placed Under Arrest by a Marshal and Taken to Chicago, Where He Is Given an Examination and Released on \$5,000 Bail Bond.

Men Arrested on Thursday Say They Had No Dynamite in Their Possession.

General Manager Stone Gives the History of the Plot, and Says It Was Inspired by the Brotherhood, Which the Latter Deny.

ANOTHER ARREST.

The Deputy Auditor of Aurors Division, B.

of L. E., Held in \$5,000 Bond. CHICAGO, July 6 .- J. A. Bauereisen, deputy auditor of the Aurora, Ill., Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was brought to Chicago this morning under arrest, by a deputy United States marshal. He is charged with complicity in the alleged dynamite plot against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway. Bauereisen is not the mysterious fourth man who eluded the officers yesterday, when the three arrests were made, and exactly what his connection with the plot is the Burlington officials refuse to state at this stage of the proceedings.

In regard to the latest arrest, Mr. . Stone general manager of the Burlington, said this morning: "Bauereisen is chief engineer of Division 32 of the Brotherhood at Aurora, which is one of the principal lodges on our road. For two years he has been a member of the general grievance committee, and is also chairman of the Aurora local grievance committee. He was arrested under the United States statutes which prohibit the carriage of dynamite on passenger trains. Bauereisen was arrested this morning, at his house in Aurora, while he was still in bed." Beyond this, Mr. Stone was not disposed to talk, but it was evident that both he and the other officers at the company's headquarters regarded the arrest as the most important one yet

Looking out of a window from the fourth story of the government building here, about 11 o'clock this morning, was an open-faced, broad-shouldered man of about thirty-five, whose bronzed, honest-looking features bore a look of mingled astonishment and anxiety. The man was John Bauereisen, the chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Aurora, and an alleged dynamiter. He was gazing straight across the street into the National Hotel, where the headquarters of the striking engineers and firemen have of late been located. Near him were a couple of deputy marshals. None of the officials of the Brotherhood had been to see Bauereisen. Messengers were being dispatched for them by United States Marshal Marsh, Bauereisen talked frankly. To an Associated Press representative he said: "I know nothing whatever of the charges preferred against me. The arrest was a total surprise. Of course, I bave had nothing to do with dynamite."

"Are you acquainted with these other mer who have been arrested?" was asked. "Bowles I know, from the fact that he ha

been in my division of the Brotherhood. Th others I have no acquaintance with." "Did you not suspect that you were being

watched, Mr. Bauereisen?" "Not any more than anybody else. We have known that there were detectives around in Au rora, dodging us men, but had no reason to suppose that I was particularly singled out." "Haven't you been away from Aurora, travel

ing up and down the road?" "Not at all. I have been quietly at home in Aurora with my family ever since the strike commenced, except two days that I was attend-

ing a committee meeting in Chicago." "You were taken out of your bed by the offi cers while the family were still asleep, were you

"Not exactly. The bired girl was up. I was | which was over the seat that Wilson and I sat just arising. There was a knock at the kitchen | in and took down a package wrapped in a piece door, and in a moment the girl called out that some men were there who wanted to see me. went to the door, and there they were, four of them, two at the steps and two posted in th yard. One said he had a warrant for me and went on reading it. I stood at the door until he had done reading it, and then I told them I would go with them."

At this moment Marshal Marsh told Mr. Bauereisen to step into the United States commissioner's office adjoining. In one corner of the commissioner's office was that official, seated at a desk, and in another corner, confering together, were United States District Attorney Ewing and Chester M. Dawes, one of the counsel for the Burlington company. Bauereisen was given a seat midway between the commissioner and the attorneys. was entirely alone, and had a word from no one except one or two reporters who were attracted by his manly bearing and apparently friendless condition. During the long wait that ensued the marshal and district attorney were questioned concerning the captured letters. The marshal said that, excepting the missive thrown out of the car window by Broderick, the documents were letters of introduction from Brotherhood officials, stating that the bearers were on Brotherhood business. Concerning the letter so hurriedly thrown away by Broderick neither the marshal nor district attorney would say a syllable, and flatly refused to allow it to be seen. The marchal, in reply to inquiries, said that although the charges against Bauereisen and the others involved only a fine. the indictment could, if criminal intent were shown, be greatly altered. In that case the punishment would be hard labor as a federal convict in the penitentiary. Bauereisen, while waiting to be arraigned, was asked by a reporter how long he had lived in Aurora.

"Ever since I was born," he replied. "Aurora is my birth-place, and my folks had been living there for some time before. My wife and my self and family live next doos to the old people. Bauereisen did not fancy the idea of being placed under bonds, and when, finally, the case was called he, in his own behalf, addressed Commissioner Hoyne. "You need not be a bit alarmed," said he, "I would not run away, not if I were going to jail for a year. I could have saved you the trouble you have been put to today, because a dispatch saying that you wanted me would have brought me right to this office as straight as the four men did who came after

Soon after the bonds were fixed some of his friends came and said they would see that the necessary bail was furnished. This afternoon the engineer was a free man again, he having given bonds. His bail was \$5,000. It was furnished by A B. Fielder, a Chicago merchant.

THURSDAY'S ARRESTS.

The Three Men Held on \$5,000 Each-Cool Treatment by the Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, July 6 .- Chairman Hoge, of the old Burlington grievance committee, when seen by a reporter and asked what he knew of the men arrested yesterday in connection with the alleged Burlington dynamite plot, said: "Broderick I know slightly; he is a member of the Brotherhood, but he never worked a day for the 'Q' road in his life. As well as I remember, he is employed on the Illinois Central, somewhere Mississippi. Bowles worked scab for the 'Q' road thirteen days, but quit on the advice of his brother, who is a member of the order, and who also induced his brother to join. The third man, whose name I forget, I don't remember ever to

to have seen before. Broderick and Bowles have been drifting around here, on and off, but I don't remember to have spoken a dozen words to either of them for some weeks."

"Did they say anything last night about the charge preferred against them?"

"No, and I did not care to ask them. I did hear it said, however, that Broderick denied all knowledge of the parcel which the police claim to have been his, and which is said to contain dynamite, or something of that kind. Both Broderick and Bowles claim that the third man is an entire stranger to them, and that his sitis an entire stranger to them, and that his sitting in the same seat with them was purely ac-

"Has any suggestion ever been made to you about using dynamite as an argument against

"No, sir; and if it had it would have been sat down on pretty strongly, I assure you. Chief Arthur and myself have done all in our power to restrain the tendency to violence on the part of the radical element in the Brotherhood. If we had given our consent we could have tied up all the railroads in the United States when the Burlington trouble began, but we refused to do

"Can you give any opinion of the merits of "Well, hardly," he replied, smiling. "You know more about the facts than I do, and until I learn more I am not going to express an opinion either way except as far as the Brotherhood
is conterned. This much I say most emphatically: If these men have been guilty of any
wrong doing it is not by the sanction or with
the knowledge of the order. All attempts to

drag the order into the scrape because two of the members bave been arrested are malicious." General Manager Stone, of the Burlington, said this afternoon: "The letter thrown away by Broderick yesterday connects Bauereisen with the other three beyond a shadow of a doubt." Mr. Stone added that the dynamite the men obtained yesterday from the Brotherbood's hall at Aurora.

The three prisoners arrested last evening re-mained in jail here all day to-day, being unable to find bail for \$15,000, the sum in which they were held by Commissioner Hoyne. They had no vontors except their attorneys, Donahoe & David, and Chairman Hoge. Jailor Folze refused to allow anyone to see them without an order from the United States Court, from whose jurisdiction they were sent to jail. The attorneys, Donahoe & David, have been retained by either alone or in conjunction with any attorneys that may be selected by the Brotherhood of Eugineers. There is but little prospect that the eagineers will take any part in the defense of the alleged dynamiters. When Mr. Hoge was at the jail to-day they appealed to him to secure bail and counsel for them, but he gave them little encouragement. He said he would look into the case, and if he became satisfied that it was a matter of persecution of the men by the railroad company, or a conspiracy by some detective agencies, the Brotherhood would defend them to the court of last resort; but that if it were shown that they really had those explosives, and meant any violence or unlawful ase of them, they would have to take care of themselves. The Brotherhood, he said, counte-

nanced no illegal measures. When arrested yesterday, Bowles demanded that Hoge and Alexander Sullivan be sent for at once. Mr. Sullivan was the counsel for some of the "Q" strikers who were arrested and tried for conspiracy shortly after the inception of the strike. He is also the attorney who was to present the strikers' side of the case in the complaint against the "Q" which was filed before the Interstate-commerce Commission. Mr. Suilivan was asked what action he would take with regard to the men arrested yesterday. He replied: "I am not counsel for the men you refer to, and will not be. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has nothing to do with their defense, and would not if it could, prevent the punishment of any men who are guilty of the ffense charged against them. Do not understand me to be assuming that the men are guilty. On the contrary, the whole story looks very suspiciously like a detectives' conspiracy, manufactured for the occasion. All the accused are said to be intelligent men and competent engineers. It is not likely that such men would risk carrying dynamite on a railroad train, for their own sake even if they are credited with no higher sense of manhood. It looks like a manufactured case."

In heir conversation with Hoge and the at torneys, to-day, the prisoners told a story that differs somewhat from the published accounts. They positively and emphatically denied, even when they did not know a reporter was within ear-shot, all knowledge of the dynamite. They did not have it, they said, and did not know who brought the stuff into the car. Broderick said, speaking of the arrest: "We were on our way to Chicago to see what chance we would have of getting work on some Eastern road. . I met Bowles yesterday morning, and he told me he was going to West Virginia, where he said he could get work. I said I would come into Chicago and make inquiries, and might possibly go with him. We got on the train, and Wilson and I sat together and Bowles sat alone on the other side of the car. A man whom I learned afterward was a Pinkerton detective came in and sat beside Bowles. When we were about six miles from Aurora this man stood up and tapped Bowles on the shoulder, and another man came beside us and did the same thing, and told us they were detectives and had a warrant for us. We did not know what the charge was, and then they han deuffed us. After we were handcuffed Manager Stone came into the car, and then one of the detectives reached up to the hat-rack of newspaper. He opened it and found the sticks of what they said was dynamite. I never saw the package nor the dynamite till I saw it in the detective's hands. It was not on the seat between me and Wilson, but was taken from the hat-rack by the detective after we were handcuffed. I threw a letter out of the car window, but it was not anything relating to the strike nor dynamite. It was something I did not want to get in the papers. They stopped the train, and one of the detectives ran back a mile or two and got it. When I saw him come running in all out of breath, I laughed at him, and he was having the most fun out of it then."

said, 'It seems funny to you, doesn't it?' I said A change in the position of the speaker prevented the bearing of what explanation may have been made concerning the fulminating caps said to have been found in his pocket. Wilson and Bowles confirmed Broderick's story. Mr. Donahoe, the attorney for the three men said this afternoon: "My clients' case is set for the 13th, but the district attorney informs us that there will be no court until October, and that if these men are held and cannot find bail there is nothing for it but for them to he in jail

Deputy United States Marshal Burchard lef for Aurora this afternoon. In his possession were warrants for more of the alleged conspirstors. How many men he was after he would not say. It was known, however, that he had warrants for at least three more "Q" strikers.

The officers who went to Aurora to-day returned to-night, bringing with them Alex. Smith a striking fireman, who is said to have handled some of the dynamite cartridges.

HISTORY OF THE PLOT.

General Manager Stone Tells the Company's

Side of the Story. CHICAGO, July 6.-General Manager H. B Stone, on being asked for a history of the dynamite plot against the C., B. & Q., told the Asso-

ciated Press the following: "A few days after the middle of May the company was informed that attempts were to be made to damage its property and trains by the use of dynamite, and that Bowles, the Brotherhood engineer who was arrested Thursday afternoon with dynamite in his possession, was about to leave them to put the plan in operation. Bowles did leave Chicago, as was expected, having taken a package of dynamite and caps with him from Room 34, Grand Pacific Hotel, the headquarters of the grievance committee of the strikers, and occupied by Mr. S. E. Hoge, chairman of the general grievance committee. On the 29th day of May, at about 10:40 in the evening, the engineer of a train going from Chicago to Aurora was startled by a white light, which he described as being like an electric light, and a loud explosion, which jarred his engine severely and partially stunned him and his fireman. An examination of the engine showed that the forward truck wheel was broken, but not so much but that the engine was able to proceed. The next morning a careful examination of the track was made, and, at the place of explosion, close by the rail, was found a small handful of what appeared to be damp sawdust, an unexploded copper cap, about an inch long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, some pieces of oily paper, and pieces of broken fish line. The supposed sawdust, on being examined, proved to be dynamite, and the oily paper the remnants of the casing of a dynamite cartridge. The copper cap was a fulminating cap, made and used only for the purpose of exploding dynamite.

The dynamite cartridge had apparently been tied to the rail with a fishing line, and the

ridge, the one found not having exploded. On the remnants of the paper found were the same manufacturers' marks as were on the cartridges captured on Thursday with Bowles, Broderick and Wilson. This brand, or mark, on the cartridge affords a sure means of locating the man-

"Ou the evening after a large picule of the Brotherhood at Aurora, on the 15th of June, another attempt was made, a short distance west of Aurora. The engineer's report of the occurrence was almost identical with the one referred to above. It occurred east of Aurora, and here again some unexploded dynamite was found on the railroad track, together with some remnants of the paper casing of the cartridge. These also bore the same mark as the cartridges which were found in possession of the arrested men on Thursday afternoon. There were also found two exploded fulminating caps, and pieces of the

same kind of fish line as at the first explosion, and which had been used for the same purpose, namely: To tie the cartridge to the rail.

"After the work was done at Aurora, Bowles was at Noblesville, Ind., where he was supplied with funds by means of a draft from John A. Bauereisen, the chief engineer and principal officer of division No. 32 of the Brotherhood of Locamotive. Engineers who is also the chair-Locomotive Engineers, who is also the chairman of the local grievance committe at Aurora. Bauereisen is also one of the principal members of the Brotherhood on the whole C., B. & Q. system, as well as a leader in the strike. He was arrested this morning by the United States marshal, as explained later on. Broderice, who is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was at this time at Creston, Ia., and in close communication with the principal officers and members of the Brotherhood, and had repeatedly requested Bauereisen to send Bowles with his goods (dynamite) to Creston, as that was a favorable place for operations, owing to the strong supplace for operations, owing to the strong sup-port they would receive from the Brotherhood there. Bowles accordingly went to Creston, where he met Broderick, and delivered to him the dynamite and caps. Shortly after, Bowles left Creston, and a few hours afterwards an explosion took place in the west end of the Creston yard. Here all the circumstances of the previous explosion were repeated, and no serious damage was done to the engine. Unexploded dynamite was found, two exploded caps, and remnants of the paper casing of the cartridge. The following week there was an exexplosion occurred on a rainy night, and the evidences of dynamite were not as complete as in other cases, but sufficient to leave no room for doubt. Another abortive attempt was made

on Thursday night, the 5th inst., just east of Creston, Ia. "During this time, Broderick and Bowles had been furnished with funds, and letters of introduction to various members of the Brotherhood stating that they were on secret business of the utmost importance to the Brotherhood, and asking co-operation, in every possible way, from all members to whom they were presented. Let-ters of this character were found on their persons when they were arrested. Broderick, before going to the train at Aurora, on Thursday afternoon, went to the hall of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and there got the package of dynamite which was afterwards taken by him, Bowles and Wilson on the train with them. This package of dynamite had been taken by Bauereisen to the Brotherhood Hall, for Broderick. He was therefore arrested by the United States marshal, as an accomplice.'

Mr. Stone declined to enter more fully into the character of the proofs of these acts. As to the danger to trains passing over the road, he ridicules the idea, as all the conspirators are so well known that any serious attempts are impossible. Mr. Stone further said that these attempts to injure the company's property were by no means the first of the attempts of the Brotherhood in that direction. On April 6, Mr. Hoge, the chairman of the general grievance committee, issued a circular to the chief engineers of a number of divisions of the Brotherhood of Losomotive Ergineers, reading as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6, 1888. The C., B. & Q. have only got about one-half of the men prior to the strike. They want about 400 to 500 more engineers. We have decided to call on you to furnish one or two men from your division. We will ask the same of all divisions throughout the country to some and apply for situations on the "Q" under an assumed name, and, as soon as they get work, to correspond with John Sowers, National Hotel Chicago, for instructions. The object is to disable engines in every way they can, and, or a given day, to quit work in a body after receiving instructions from us. The company is on their last leg, and by this means we propose to take the other. We do not want anyone of them to come here, but to make applications at the following points: Aurora, Galesburg, Burlington, Creston, Plattsmouth, Lincoln and McCook. Be very careful who you select to come—men that do not talk too much, or who are in the habit of drinking. Supply them with plenty of sal soda and emery. Have them get leave of absence for thirty or more days.

for thirty or more days.
P. S.—Please do not let this outside except within

yourselves and those you select to come. Please answer on receipt of this. At the time, however, Mr. Hoge issued this circular the company was fully supplied with engineers, and had a large number of applications from reliable men, with good references, for any vacancies which might occur. A num ber of attempts were made to carry out this suggestion of the circular, but in all cases the applicants Dere refused employment. The company, knowing the character of the leaders of the strike with whom it had to deal, had been on its guard against this sort of thing from the first days of the strike. Mr. Stone explained that the sal-soda was to be put in the tanks of the engines, so that the "foam" so as to prevent the engine from getting dry steam, and make it impossible for it to proceed, and to cause the burning of the crownsheets of the fire-boxes. The emery was to be thrown on to the bearing surfaces of different parts of the machinery, causing the bearings to

run hot, or even ruin them. Interview with Grand Master Sargent.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 5 .- Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, before leaving for Georgia tonight, said in regard to the Chicago arrests that whether or not the result of their trials establishes their innocence he regrets the occurrence, because the Brotherhoods will, in any event, be somewhat injured in public opinion. As a matter of fact, the Brotherhoods are decidedly opopposed to violence in a strike. Referring to General Manager Stone's statement that some of the high officials would be shown to be mixed up in the conspiracy, Mr. Sargent said that Mr. Stone should not say anything of that nature unless he is sure of it. "I would not," said he. "make a charge unless I could prove it, and he can't prove that. The officers of the Brotherhood are just as much opposed to violence as is Mr. Stone. They condemn it and want the law enforced against all who resort to it. I do not know whether these men are guilty or not. The story is very incomplete. The strange part of it to me is that these men have been at work for the company since the strike began. We have no record on our booke of Wilson, as the name s given in the dispatches."

A SERIOUS COLLISION.

Result of a Telegraph Operator's Blunder-Many People Hurt, but No One Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 6 .- Two passenger trains on the Pennsylvania railroad collided this morning between this city and Nanticoke, They were Pottsville trains, going in opposite directions. Both engines were completely wrecked, and the smoker and two coaches attached to each other were more or less smashed. There were 200 passengers on the trains, and the escape from fatal results is almost miraculous. The cause of the collision was blunder on the part of operator Beidleman, of this city, who should have held the up-train at Nanticoke, but omitted to do so. A moment afterward he thought of his neglect, and asked Wilkesbarre if the down-train had passed that point. Word came that it had gone by. He then asked Nanticoke if the up-train had passed there, and the same reply was given. Knowing that a collision was unavoidable, he took to the lowing is the list of casualties:

woods, and has not been seen since. The fol-Conductor Moyer, slightly hurt; conductor Griswold, slightly hurt; engineers Dietrick and Ulmer and two firemen, bruised by jumping from locomotives; E. B. New, a commercial salesman, of Troy, N. Y., several ribs broken and badly bruised about the body, now at the Luzerne Hospital, in this city; Stephen Oriew, a traveling salesman for Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, injured in arm and shoulder; Jas. Fairebild, of Scranton, injured in back and head; Jas. Williams, of Nanticoke, fifty years of age, badly bruised; S. Raefael, a Nanticoke tailor, arm broken; Lon Coleman, of wheel of the engine cut off a portion of the eartridge, which dropped by the rail, where it was
found the next morning. The remaining dynamite, when the wheel struck the cap, exploded.
There were at least two caps used in the eart
Wilkesbarre, mail agent, insensible by bruises
on head and body; Mrs. David Thomas, of Nanticoke, slightly injured; Mrs. John Thomas, of
Nanticoke, painfully bruised, and Frank Demtrain at Augusta, Me., he acting as provost guard
at the time. Upon this allegation the case was

THE PENSION-BILL VETOES

Growing Indignation Among Senators Because of Their Insolent Phrasing.

The President Refers the Bills to the Pension Office Clerks, Where, It Is Charged, Many of the Veto Messages Are Prepared.

A Republican Senator Proposes a Plan for Breaking the Tariff Dead-Lock.

The Sugar Drawback Likely to Cause an Inquiry and a Scandal-Some of the Discriminations in the Mills Revenue Bill.

THE PENSION VETOES.

Special to the Indiauapolis Journat.

Revelations Concerning Them-Many Vetoes Written in the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Some of the Senators,

and they are not confined to Republicans by any means, are becoming just about as indignant as men can get over the wholesale veto system of the President, especially as the vetoes relate to pension bills. A member of the Senate committee on pensions, in talking about the matter to-day, said: "It is a burning shame and a serious reflection. The chairman of the Senate committee on pensions, Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, is one of the ablest lawyers in the entire country. Le has for many years conducted much of the important legal business not only in Minneapolis and St. Paul, but all sections of the country before the Supreme and State courts. He is a profound jurist and one of the most convincing advocates to be found in the United States at this time. Senator Davis has on a number of occasions gone into the details of pension cases which come before his committee, and has examined into the minutest testimony laid before the committee from the Pension Office, the office of the Adjutant-general, Surgeon-general and the Secretary of War. In some instances the cases he has examined carried with them almost a bushel of testimony procured by special agents of the departments, examining surgeons of pension boards and the attorneys of the claimants, After careful examination into these cases, Senator Davis, with all the conscientiousness of an honest man and a capable lawyer, has prepared reports recommending the passage of the bills. Some of these reports were as extensive and required as much physical labor and mental exercise as it would be necessary to employ in the preparation of a probate case which would pay the attorney from \$500 to \$1.000 The Senate has promptly passed these bills, and when they went to the House the committee on invalid pensions have called for the testimony from the Senate committee, and after going over the cases again, have adopted Senator Davis's reports in some instances, while in others the members of that committee-in most instances able and well known lawyershave written out new reports, in which new points in favor of the claimants have been discovered and made prominent in the reports made to the House, where the bills have passed. Then the measures have gone to the President.

"Now come the insolent and despicable phases of this veto business. All of these cases have gone through the Pension Office, where they were rejected on the presumable ground that there was no law in existence under which the pensions could be allowed, and they have gone to Congress for the sole reason that special acts were necessary. President Cleveland, after receiving these bills, has referred them to the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions in turn has turned them over to the very clerks who in the first instance rejected them. Some of these clerks only a few months ago were working in shops, measuring tape, or selling coffee over the counter, or peddling books, or teaching schools, or were engaged in some of the other every-day vocations of life. Not one in ten pretends to be a lawyer, and not one in five bundred is, in fact, a lawyer. It can further be said that not a man in the Pension Office pretends to be as good a lawyer as Senator Davis or as any of the members of the House committee on invalid pensions. Yet, with a nonchalance that is deplorable, these clerks take up these cases, repudiate the work of these able lawyers in Congress and write out vetoes for the President, which vetoes go to Congress in the very words dictated. I do not so much blame the clerks as I do the President, for they are put on their pride, and many of them eel that it is necessary for them to confirm their work in the first instance by refusing to permit Congress, the highest legislative body in the country, to allow a pension over their heads. Not only do these clerks, who are paid from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred dollars a year, repudiate and undo the work of these old lawyers in Congress, but the work of Congress as a body, and inform Co gress in the veto messages they write that Congress does not know a thing in law, but is dishonest, and they heap on their sarcasm and insults. I know from my own personal knowledge that President Cleveland has not written a half dozen of the almost two hundred pension vetoes that he has sent to Congress. They were all prepared at the Pension Office, and I know some of the men who write them. Several of them were prepared by members of the board of pension appeals. It is enough to make a man break every commandment in Holy Writ to reflect upon this procedure. In nearly all of the vetoes are innuendoes, insinuations and reflections upon the integrity of the Senators and Representatives who passed upon the bills in connection with the character of testimony presented. In fine, these vetoes insinuate broadly that the Senators were moved in their work by political motives, and that their action is based upon dishonesty. The whole veto system in relation to pensions is the simple addition of insult to injury, not only to the claimants, but the men who have passed the bills."

There have been reported from the Senate committee on pensions about seven hundred bills which were originally introduced in the Senate during the present session. The House committee has probably reported twice as many. The Senate committee will clear up all of the bills introduced in the Senate before adjournment, while the House committee will probably make reports upon haif of the pension bills introduced in that body.

More Bills Vetoed.

To the Western Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The President has vetoed the bills granting pensions to Nathaniel D. Chase, Harriet E. Cooper and Wm. M. Campbell, jr., and the bill for the relief of Van Buren Brown. In vetoing the Cooper bill, the Presi-

"The husband of this beneficiary served as major in an Illinois regiment from Sept. 3, 1862, to April 1, 1863, when his resignation was accepted, it having been tendered on account of business affairs. It is admitted on all hands that Major Cooper drank a good deal, but the committee allege that they cannot arrive at the conclusion that death was attributed to that cause. There is some medical tostimony tending to show that death was caused from rhumatism, but one physician gives it as his opinion that death resulted from rheumatism and chronic alcoholism. The physician who last attended the soldier testified that the cause of death was chronic alcoholism. This should be the most reliable of all the medical testimony, and, taken in connection with the conceded intemperate habits of the deceased and the fact that the brain was involved, it satisfies me that the rejection of the widow's claim by the pension bureau on the ground that the cause of death was mainly intemperance, was correct." In returning the Chase bill without approval the President says: "This beneficiary enlisted

Sept. 3, 1863. The records show that he was admitted to a hospital March 3, 1864, with a disease of a discreditable nature and by no means connected with military service, and that he was discharged from the army May 20, 1864, upon a certificate of paralysis of left arm, which came on suddenly Feb. 20, 1864, and that the cause was unknown, but believed not to be inci-